CLOSED SHELF

The People's Korea

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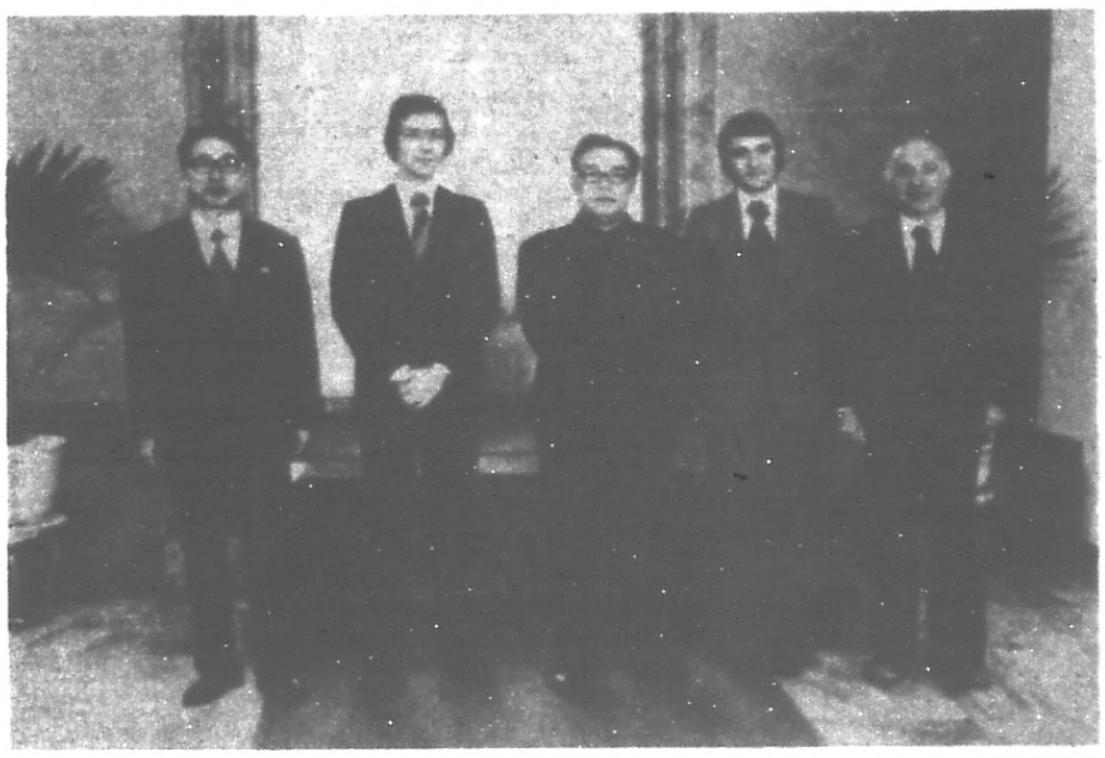


President KIM IL SUNG Receives Foreign Guests

Communist Party Of France

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received on November 12 the delegation of the Communist Party of France on the visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation of the Communist Party of France headed by Guy Hermier, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of France.

Also on hand were Comrade Yang Hyong Sop and personage concerned Kim Yong Sun.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Reunification-Support Japan Com. Del.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on November 10 the delegation of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea headed by Iwai Akira, General Secretary of the Committee.

Also on hand were personages concerned Kim Gwan Sop and Pak Yong Si.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Japanese Writer

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on November 9 writer and public figure of Japan Oda Makoto, representative member of the Japan Committee for Supporting Korea's Independent and Peaceful Reunification, on a visit to our country.

Also on hand was personage concerned Kim Gwan Sop.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the guest in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. (KCNA)

◀ President Kim Il Sung received on Nov. 12 the delegation of the Communist Party of France. (KCNA Radiophoto)

President KIM IL SUNG Receives Messages

From Various Countries on WPK's 31st Birthday

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received congratulatory messages and letters from various countries on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Congratulatory messages and letters came to the great leader from:

The Mission of the Left Revolutionary Movement of Chile in Algeria; Gumoan Hipolit, chief of the "group for the study of the Juche idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in Europe; the members of the "group for the study of the Juche idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in West Africa; Yarmo Shibetele, chief of the "group for the study of the Juche idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in Ibeskile, Finland; the members of the "group for the study of the Juche idea of President Kim Il Sung" in Stockholm; M.S. Sumba, chief of the "group for the study of the Juche idea and the history of the revolutionary activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in Sierra Leone; Yousef Abul Hison, chief of the "committee for the study of the Juche idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in the Near and Middle East; Yaiku E. Hofidel, chief of the "group for the study of the Juche idea" of Benin students studying in Guinea, on behalf of its members; the "liaison council for the study of the Juche idea" in Tokyo; the members of the "committee for the study of the ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of Palestinian women in Cairo; Modibo Kane Sise, chief of the "group for the study of Kimilsungism" in West Africa; the members of the "group for the study of Kimilsungism" in the Sudan; Karamuka Benerant, chief of the "group for the study of Kim Il Sung ideas" of Rwandans in Africa, on behalf of its members; Hussein Majid, chief of the "group for the study of the revolutionary ideas of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung" in the Near and Middle East; Anton Tush, chief of the "group for the study of the revolutionary ideas and Juche idea of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung" at the Anton Tush Publishing House, Austria; the members of the "group for the study of the revolutionary philosophy of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of African students studying in Europe; the members of the "group for the study of the works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of Mauritius students studying in Europe; the members of the "group for the study of the great Juche idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of Malagasy students studying in Europe; Rukas H. Pohamba, chief of the "group for the study of the works and the history of the revolutionary activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Southwest Africa People's Organization in Tanzania; Mahoma Muangulu, chief of the "group for the study of the works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in Europe; Ane Olesen, chief of the "group for the study of the works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in department for developing studies in the Royal Academy of Art and Architecture of Denmark; the "committee for the study of the works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; Lase Tapani Keskinen, chief of the "group for the study of the works of President Kim Il Sung" of the Finland-Korea Association; Daw Khin Gyi, chief of the "women group for the study of the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in Southeast Asia; Augusto Rodriguez Sanchez, chairman, and Rita Romero, secretary in charge of external relations, of the "centre for the study of the works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in Peru; the members of the "group for the study of the history of the revolutionary activities and the works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of African students in Europe; the members of the "group for the study of the history of the revolutionary activities and the works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of Latin American students studying in Europe; Nicos Sidris, chief of the "group for the study of the revolutionary ideas and the works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of foreign students studying in Austria; the members of the "group for the study of the works and the revolutionary activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of Asian, African and Latin American students studying in Europe; U So Naing, chief of the publishing and printing house of the works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in Southeast Asia; Abdul Hamid Nasser, chief of the "committee for the translation and publication of the works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in Lebanon; Kashiwai Minoru, chairman of the "reading society of the works of President Kim Il Sung" of the Japanese ship "Kofuku-maru," on behalf of its members; Professor and Dr. Giancarlo Elia Valori, Chairman of the European Committee for Friendship with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Fernand Pouti, Chairman of the Geneva Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification; D. Bona Allen, General Secretary of the Sierra Leonean Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification; Angel Castro Lavarello, Chairman of the Peru-Korea Institute of Culture and Friendship; Patonou Jean-Mari, Chairman of the Benin Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on behalf of the committee; Antonio Roasio, Chairman, and Ina Sansone, General Secretary, of the Italy-Korea Friendship Association; Torstein Engels John, Chairman of the Norway-Korea Friendship Association; Hamid Singh, vice-Chairman, Parliamentarian Amar Natr Vidyalankar, General Secretary, and Omp Rakash Mantri, Secretary, of the All India-Korea Friendship Association; K.P. Clodoe, General Secretary of the Togo-Korea Friendship Society; U Pho Tha Bay, General Secretary of the Burma-Korea Friendship Association; the Lebanon-Korea Friendship Association; the Sierra Leone-Korea Friendship Association; Professor and Dr. Herbert Steiner, Chairman, and Professor F. Fogel, General Secretary, of the Association for the Promotion of Relations between Austria and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; the Committee for Solidarity with the Korean People in New York; the Women Branch of the Peru-Korea Institute of Culture and Friendship; the Democratic Yemen-Korea Friendship Committee; Alfred Eibel, director of the Alfred Eibel Publishing House in France; Matsumoto Kanichi, master of the Japanese ship "Kasuga-maru No. 11" on behalf of its crew.

The messages and letters extended warm felicitations and greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder and guide of the Workers' Party of Korea, on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea and hailed the great victory and the tremendous successes made by our people in the socialist revolution and socialist construction over the past 31 years under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader. (KCNA)

Send Message to Moscow Leaders

On 59th Anniv. of Oct. Socialist Revolution

PYONGYANG, November 6 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to the Soviet Party and Government leaders on the occasion of the 59th anniversary of the great October Socialist Revolution.

The message reads:

We, in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people, extend warm congratulations and greetings to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and Government of the USSR and the fraternal Soviet people on the occasion of the 59th anniversary of the great October Socialist Revolution.

The October Socialist Revolution carried out by the Russian working class under the leadership of Lenin and the Bolshevik Party was a historic event which opened a new era of the revolutionary change from capitalism to socialism.

After the victory of the October Revolution, the Soviet people successfully hewed the road to socialism, valiantly repulsing all the aggressive and subversive manoeuvres of the enemies within and without, and have converted their country once backward into a developed powerful socialist state in a short span of time.

Today the Soviet people have achieved great successes in the struggle to carry out the new Five-Year Plan set forth by the 25th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The Korean people warmly hail all the achievements of the Soviet people.

The Korean and Soviet peoples have established the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation through a common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism.

Believing that the traditional friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Soviet people will be further consolidated and developed on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism in the future, we take this opportunity to sincerely wish you and the Soviet people great success in the work to achieve the prosperity and development of the country.

Chongryun Hits Japan Gov't for Its "Two Koreas" Policy

Recently, the Japanese government authorities have repeated one after another offensive speeches which we can never overlook, concerning the Korean question.

Japanese Prime Minister Miki made a statement desiring fixation of Korea's division in the last-special Diet. Following this, Japanese Foreign Minister Kosaka, Japanese Ambassador in south Korea Nishiyama, deputy Director General of the Defence Agency Maruyama and Japanese Ambassador to the U.S. Togo openly called for the U.S. troops' continued occupation of south Korea, speaking in unison about the "co-existence of north and south Korea" and the "balance of forces" which are aimed at creating "two Koreas."

Such utterances by the Japanese authorities are a challenge to the Korean people and the world's peace-loving peoples who call for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea and hope for peaceful reunification of Korea.

We resolutely denounce these utterances by the Japanese authorities and strongly protest against them.

The successive Japanese governments have prevented the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea, participating in the U.S. imperialists' policy of creating "two Koreas."

Recent speeches and conduct by the Japanese government authorities clearly show once again that they continue the anachronistic policy toward Korea of adhering to the "Korea clause" of the aggressive "Japan-U.S. joint communique" and their plots to perpetuate Korea's split.

It is not accidental that they made the same pleas simultaneously. It is intolerable to the Korean people that the Japanese reactionary forces responsible for the colonial rule for half a century in Korea and for the tragedy of Korea's present division, should talk about the Korean question without reflecting on their past conducts.

It is a serious matter that the Japanese government authorities made statements contrary to the national will and interests of the Korean people, in connection with the withdrawal of U.S. aggressive troops from south Korea, which are the basic obstacle to the reunification of Korea.

Chairman Han Duk Su of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) met Korean and foreign reporters on the afternoon of Nov. 12 at the Korean Central Hall in Tokyo, in connection with the Japanese government authorities' statements in favour of continued occupation of Korea.

Particularly, Japanese Foreign Minister Kosaka declared that he resolutely oppose the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea, saying that "the balance of forces is very precariously maintained there. Should that equilibrium be broken, it might lead to a hot war."

Japanese Ambassador to the U.S. Togo and Japanese deputy Director General of Defence Maruyama said openly that "the United States' presence in south Korea is the safeguard against the disruption of this precarious equilibrium on the peninsula" and that "the U.S. military forces stationed in south Korea constitute a vital deterrent and Japan will do its best to have the forces continue to stay there."

These utterances by the Japanese government authorities serve no purposes other than to intensify confrontation between the north and the south, to aggravate tension in Korea and to perpetuate Korea's split.

These statements mean that the Japanese reactionary forces regard Korea as falling within their sphere of influence and intend to reinvade south Korea with the backing of the U.S. imperialists.

The Japanese government authorities say that the continued occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists is the most realistic way of easing tension and maintaining peace in Korea, but nothing is more ridiculous than this argument.

Everyone knows that the U.S. aggressive troops' occupation of south Korea is the root cause of intensifying tension in Korea and of an increased danger of war, and is the greatest obstacle to her reunification.

The U.S. imperialists have occupied south Korea more than 30 years, continuously creating tension there and committing reckless provocative acts of south Korea by the U.S. troops.

The press conference was attended by vice-Chairman L.Gye Baek and International Bureau Director Yun Sang Chol of the CSC of Chongryun.

At the conference, Chairman Han Duk Su read a statement of the CSC of Chongryun and answered questions raised by reporters.

Follows the full text of the statement:

After sustaining a defeat in Indochina, the U.S. imperialists are directing the spearhead of Asian invasion to Korea, declaring south Korea to be their "front-line defence zone," deploying nuclear weapons and warheads in south Korea and constantly committing provocative war manoeuvres against our country.

Moreover the U.S. imperialists have drawn Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" units into south Korea and established a virtual U.S.-"ROK"-Japan joint operational system by creating the "Japan-U.S. defence cooperation sub-committee."

Great attention should be paid, as mentioned in connection with the Panmunjon incident, to the fact that the U.S. imperialists have switched from preparations of war on the Korean Peninsula to war provocative acts.

It is an obvious fact that the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops is not only a threat to the peace of Korea but also a menace to the peace and security of Japan and Asia.

If the nuclear-armed U.S. troops are withdrawn from south Korea, tension in Korea will be eased and the danger of war removed. This is a self-evident fact. Nevertheless, the Japanese authorities are repeating the demand for the U.S. troops' occupation of south Korea. It is nothing but an indication of their intentions to reinforce their armed forces and to maintain south Korea as an "anti-communist defence zone" in Asia, in conspiracy with the U.S. It is not too much to say that the "new defence buildup plan" of Japan is aimed at carrying out their intentions.

If the Japanese government is truly interested in the peace of Korea and her reunification, they must oppose the U.S. imperialists' aggressive manoeuvres against Korea and must not participate in it.

Japan should help the Korean people reunify their country and hope that the neighbouring Korean people will live in peace and happiness. At present, the broad sections of the Japanese people hope so.

Today, it is unpardonable for any country to trample upon the right of peoples of other countries to self-determination and to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries.

The occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops is patently an outrageous infringement upon the Korean people's right to self-determination. Nothing can justify the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea.

In order to ease tension in Korea and to promote her independent, peaceful reunification, it is, above all, necessary for all the foreign troops to withdraw from south Korea and to remove the interference of foreign troops in the Korean question.

The Japanese government should look straight at the trends of times and reality, stop its erroneous policy toward Korea and radically change it in accordance with the interests of the Korean and Japanese peoples.

The U.S.-"ROK"-Japan military alliance and "ROK"-Japan fusion will lead to aggression and invite grave calamities to Korea and Japan in the future.

We demand that the Japanese government authorities do not insist on the U.S. troops' occupation of south Korea but disconinue the plot to create "two Koreas," contrary to the will of the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people.

We strongly demand that the Japanese government stop their hostile policy toward our country and discontinue at once the act of propping up the Pak Jung Hi clique who are frantically making preparations for war and strengthening fascist suppression of the south Korean people.

We are firmly united around the great leader President Kim Il Sung, drive out the U.S. aggressive troops from south Korea and vigorously struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of our fatherland.

We hope that the broad world people including the Japanese will give active support to the righteous struggle of the Korean people.

1st Nat'l Seminar on Juche Idea Held in Costa Rica

The First National Scientific Seminar on the Immortal Juche Idea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution, was held in San Jose, Costa Rica, between August 20 and 21, according to a report from San Jose.

Placed with due respect on the platform was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Present at the seminar were the Chairman of the Costa Rica University Counoil, scholars and professors, the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Costa Rica, the General Secretary of the People's Revolutionary Movement, the Secretary General of the Centre of Genuine Working People, the Chairman of the Costa Rica-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture, the Chairman of the Costa Rica Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification and other political and public figures, representatives from 15 provinces and university representatives from Panama, Nicaragua and El Salvador.

The seminar unanimously adopted a letter to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung amid the enthusiastic applause of the attendants.

Jose Foo. Aguilar B., Chairman of the Costa Rica-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture, made a report at the seminar which began with the playing of "Song of General Kim Il Sung," an immortal revolutionary paean.

After the report, speeches were made by Dr. William Reuben, Rector of the Social Sciences College of Costa Rica National University; Prof. Rafael Espinosa, Director of the Labour Affairs Institute of the national university, representatives of Costa Rica and many other countries.

The speakers highly praised the greatness and genius of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder of the immortal Juche idea, and sagacity of his leadership, his lofty communist virtues and the immortal revolutionary exploits performed by him before the world revolution and the mankind.

Stressing the correctness of the policy of national reunification advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, they voiced firm solidarity with our people's struggle for its realization.

Proving the revolutionary essence and content of the immortal Juche idea, its originality, creativeness and invincible vitality, the speakers manifested their determination to study more deeply and disseminate the great Juche idea and embody it in the revolution of Costa Rica and in the Latin American revolution.

The seminar adopted a final resolution and a resolution on the present situation in Korea.

Meanwhile, a photo exhibition was held during the seminar. On display there were immortal classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and photos showing the successes made by our people in the revolution and construction under the wise leadership of the great leader. (KCNA)

(Details on page 2)

"Juche Idea Reflects Distinctive Features of Our Era"

Report of Chairman of Costa Rica-Korea Assn. of Friendship and Culture At Ist Nat'l Seminar on Juche Idea in Costa Rica

Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, Chairman of the Costa Rica-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture, made a report at the First National Scientific Seminar on the Juche Idea held in Costa Rica, according to a report.

Juche Idea

The reporter said under the block-letter title "Juche Idea":

The basic characteristic of our era is that the masses of the people have appeared on the scene as the masters of history. The people are not willing any longer to obey like a sheep the economically strong ruling class. Having appeared as the masters of the world for the first time in history, they are shaping their destiny by themselves.

The Juche idea founded by the great leader of the revolution Marshal Kim Il Sung is a great revolutionary idea reflecting the distinctive features of our era.

Nobody has any doubt as to the fact that the masses of the people have become the masters of history. The masses of the people, freed from exploitation and oppression, are now the independent and creative beings carving out their own destiny.

With the new era, other problems never raised earlier cropped up. Because the development of revolution brings a new situation, opens a bright prospect and raises problems which could not be raised and, still less, be solved earlier. Now the revolutionary struggle is under way all over the world. It is quite obvious that changes are taking place even in the most backward colonies, shaking their very foundations, though they find themselves in differing conditions and stages.

All this proves that the former political formulae and experiences cannot be the only key to our problems.

Concrete solutions suited to the new circumstances must be obtained and ideas, theories and methods capable of correctly solving the problems be founded.

The great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, basing himself on the Juche idea, gave a new systematization of all aspects of the struggle. He defines the Juche idea as follows:

"In a nutshell, the idea of Juche means that the masters of the revolution and the work of construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and the work of construction. In other words, one is responsible for one's own destiny and one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny."

Establishing Juche means taking the attitude of a master towards the revolution and construction. The masters of the revolution and construction, the masses of the people should take a responsible attitude of a master. The attitude of a master finds expression in an independent stand and creative stand.

Under the subtitle "Independent Stand," the reporter said:

The independent stand means thinking and solving all the problems in accordance with our own judgement and faith and on the basis of our experiences and conditions.

The independent stand means also that one should solve one's problems by one's own efforts.

If man loses political independence, he is virtually dead.

The Juche idea most wisely defining that independence is what keeps man alive, is a humanitarian idea.

If man loses independence in society, he differs little from an animal. We might say that socio-political life is more valuable to a man, the social being, than physical life.

Under the subtitle "The Creative Stand," the reporter said:

The problem of the masses taking the attitude as the masters in the revolution and construction and the problem of enhancing their role as the masters, are integrated concepts with different aspects.

You may say that the independent stand is concerned with defence of the rights of the masters and discharging the responsibility as such, whereas the creative stand concerns the development of the role of the popular masses, the masters, in remaking nature and reconstructing society.

The independent stand is the fundamental stand which we must maintain in the revolution and construction, and the creative stand is the fundamental method that we must apply in transforming nature and society.

Taking up the subtitle "Juche and Role of Man in the World," the reporter quoted the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung as teaching:

"The basis of the Juche idea is that man is the master of all things and the decisive factor in everything."

The position and role of man in the material world are defined by this idea.

To wit, the Juche idea in the philosophical realm analyses and defines the relations between man and the world and the role of man in the material world.

The Juche idea has established that man is the social being taking independence as his life and if man loses independence, he cannot be called man.

This most clearly defines the nature of man and the differences between man and other living bodies in the relations between the material world and man.

Ignoring independence is tantamount to ignoring man himself.

Human history is run through with the protracted struggle of the people for independence.

Man is the most precious in the world and he is also the most powerful.

Remaking nature and society is for people and it is work done by them.

We may draw the following conclusion on the philosophical idea of Juche concerning the role of man in the material world.

Man stands in the centre of everything and everything must serve man.

Under the next subtitle "Materialization of Juche Idea" divided into small titles "Independence in Politics," "Self-Sustenance in Economy" and "Self-Defence in National Defence," the reporter said:

If a nation is to become the master of its own destiny it must have the independent power and material means and firmly ensure independence in politics.

Only when an independent national economy is built is it possible to put an end to economic inequality, the basis of the inequality among nations and the cause of all injustices, he added.

He noted that the line of self-defence in national defence is an essential demand of an independent and sovereign state.

Theory

The reporter declared under the subtitle "Theory":

In analysing Juche we should bear in mind that this theory is applied not only to different stages of the revolution and construction of a country but, in general terms, to the specific conditions of all countries in different processes.

The work with the masses, the building of economy and culture, the building of the state, the building of the military, the building of the Party, the stages of the anti-feudal, democratic revolution and the socialist and communist revolution, the world revolution and the revolution in a country—all these conceptions have been correctly analysed and evolved by the Juche idea, he said.

Under the small title "The Characterization of the Revolutionary Stage Where the Juche Idea Is Applied," the reporter said: There has long existed the theory that national liberation can be achieved only after the victory of the working class of the sovereign state.

Marshal Kim Il Sung has made a great contribution to the development of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine with the definition that the national liberation movement of the peoples of the colonial dependencies is the basic revolutionary forces of our times along with the forces of the world working class for socialism.

Evolving the Juche idea Marshal Kim Il Sung said that the peasants in the backward countries are not only the ally of the working class but also the main forces of the revolution. This theory is very clear-sighted.

On the basis of this conception the Juche idea helps us understand how we should combine national liberation and class liberation and how we should hew the road to socialism.

Under the small title "Transition Period" he said:

It is very important to correctly define the period of transition. Otherwise, a grave danger would be entailed. Some theories identify the period of transition with the establishment of socialist system, while others bring it up to the higher stage of communism. Both conceptions are dangerous.

Marshal Kim Il Sung, on the basis of the Juche idea, said that the transition period should be regarded as extending to the establishment of non-class society, that is, the establishment of a society without class distinctions between the working class and the peasantry.

There were many theories on the course of building communism. But none of them did solve this problem. They only referred to it in general terms.

Only Marshal Kim Il Sung, on the basis of the Juche idea, drew the most concrete demarcation lines between many stages and clarified how and when the revolution should be carried out.

Under the small title "Ideological and Material Fortresses," the reporter referred to the question of the revolutionary remoulding of the ideological consciousness of man defining all his activities and the occupation of the material fortress for the correct materialisation of the Juche idea.

Method

The next subtitle is "Method," under which the reporter said:

In the Juche idea of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the basis of the work method is the mass line.

Here arises the problem of placing full confidence in the masses of the people, always learning from them and, at the same time, raising their role.

Winning over the masses alone is not enough to gain victory in the revolution and construction. Besides winning over the broad masses, we must enhance their role and make them the most powerful being. Only then victory is won.

The art of mass leadership requires indicating opportune fighting lines and slogans always on the stand of Juche.

Under the small title "Method of Work with the Masses," he said:

The main point in the revolutionary work method is to correctly carry out the political work and guide the masses by the method of persuasion and education.

And the revolutionary method of work is a method whereby the superior organ goes down to the lower organ to help the latter in a planned way.

The revolutionary method of work also necessitates taking the main link and concentrating on it.

What is important in this method is to create a model at a typical unit and generalize it and to skillfully combine the general guidance with specific guidance.

This is a good method of mobilizing the masses by positive examples in reliance upon the enthusiasm of the masses of the people.

In the last small title "Popular Style of Work," the reporter said:

The main contents of the popular style of work are modest and simple character, humanity and high level of culture, revolutionary spirit and example in practice, principle, revolutionary comradeship and revolutionary duty.

This typical example of the popular style of work shown by President Kim Il Sung is the paragon for the revolutionaries of our times and it carries great significance in showing the virtues of the people who will live in communist society.

Each time he met with difficult problems, President Kim Il Sung always consulted the popular masses and always found himself among the people. The distance of the travel made by the President in his on-the-spot guidance on the Korean soil is more than 14 times the girth of the earth.

President Kim Il Sung earnestly taught the functionaries of the Workers' Party of Korea that they are the faithful servants of the popular masses and showed examples with his personal deeds.

Cultivating steel-strong will and possessing a revolutionary sweep is the most important guarantee for correctly leading the masses in the protracted revolutionary struggle.

Saying that he was quoting in conclusion an important proposition of President Kim Il Sung containing the essence of the Juche idea, the reporter quoted the following teaching:

"The Juche idea is not a theory for theory's sake. It is the guiding idea of the revolution and construction in our country that we put forth on the basis of the experiences and lessons obtained through our complicated revolutionary struggles. In our country the Juche idea is a stern fact of history established in all aspects of social life. To have a deep understanding of the Juche idea, it is necessary to make a detailed study of our Party's policy and our country's reality."

(KCNA)

Resolution on Korean Situation

A resolution on the present situation in Korea was adopted at the First National Scientific Seminar on the Juche Idea which was held in San Jose, Costa Rica, according to a report.

The resolution said:

Considering firstly that the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet government have finished the preparations for another war, according to a recent report from Korea,

Considering secondly that all kinds of provocative acts reminding one of the eve of the fierce war in 1950 menace peace in Korea,

Considering thirdly that the incident (the Panmunjom incident) in which the Korean people stood up against the United States army and the south Korean puppet army is a convincing proof that the danger of war in Korea has reached the zenith and,

Considering fourthly that another war in Korea will not only bring sufferings to the heroic Korean people but also gravely menace world peace, the First National Scientific Seminar on the Juche Idea adopts the following resolution:

1. We denounce the military action of the United States and south Korea to provoke another war in Korea.
2. We protest against and denounce the ceaseless provocations along the Military Demarcation Line against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.
3. We appeal to the world peace-loving people to protest against this action and raise their voices calling for the prevention of the danger of another war in Korea which may sweep the whole world.
4. Extending our support and militant solidarity for the heroic people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and their great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, we firmly believe that the Korean people correctly guided by the great Juche idea will surely defeat the imperialist forces.

(KCNA)

Final Resolution

A final resolution was adopted at the First National Scientific Seminar on the Juche idea which was held in San Jose, Costa Rica, according to a report.

The resolution said:

Costa Rica has long paid a great attention to the idea promoting the changes taking place in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, particularly to the Juche idea conducive to the development of the world revolution.

The First National Scientific Seminar on the Juche Idea was held in reflection of this demand.

Present at the seminar were university professors, scholars and public and political figures, students, intellectuals, progressive personages and other personages of Costa Rica and from Central American countries.

The seminar discussed the Juche idea founded by the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung which has made an important and positive contribution to the revolutionary development of our era and deepened its study.

The quintessence of the Juche idea is that the masters of the revolution and the work of construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and the work of construction. In other words, one is responsible for one's own destiny and one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny. The Juche idea is based on the philosophical theory that man is the master of everything and decides everything.

By scientifically enunciating the position and role of man in the world, the Juche idea provides one with the most correct outlook on nature and society and with a powerful weapon to cognize and transform the world.

The Juche idea is a revolutionary theory evolved with the working masses as the central factor, and it defines a strategy and tactics making it possible to cognize the role which the masses of the people should play in the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction.

Through the study of the Juche idea, we could find answers to many fundamental problems arising in the revolutionary struggle. Because the Juche idea does not simply give a theoretical conception to us but shows us the ways of having a most correct stand on the practical problems.

The correctness of the Juche idea as a revolutionary theory and the correctness of the strategy and tactics based on it have been substantiated in the course of the development of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a model country advancing in the van of the peoples of all the countries in the world.

The victory of socialism in other countries, the victory won in the struggle against imperialism and in the construction for providing the people with a happier life should be analyzed from the standpoint of the Juche idea. Only by so doing can we correctly find basic factors of this victory.

The founding of the Juche idea called Kimilsungism in the world constitutes an infinitely precious contribution to the struggle of the Latin American people against exploitation, interference and neo-colonialism, making unusual efforts to defend their sovereignty and national independence and hoping to build a most just new society.

The Juche idea clarifies the law governing the development of our times and points to a correct road to be followed by the people struggling to build a most superior and equal society.

Through this seminar we have drawn a conclusion that a deep-going study of the Juche idea constitutes a precious contribution to the Latin American people's revolutionary cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

We, therefore, resolve to enthusiastically disseminate articles on the Juche idea and the classic works of President Kim Il Sung.

The struggle to drive the U.S. imperialist aggression troops out of south Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is a most important part of the world-wide anti-imperialist national liberation struggle going on today.

We express deep apprehension as to the acts of the United States and the south Korean authorities opposing the reunification, ignoring the fact that the reunification is the greatest desire of the entire Korean people and the world peace-loving people.

We categorically oppose the "two Koreas" plot and strongly denounce the armed provocations along the demarcation line which met with a vehement denunciation from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We demand the dissolution of the so-called "UN Command," the immediate withdrawal of more than 40,000 U.S. troops occupying south Korea and the replacement of the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

We render firm solidarity with the south Korean people who are waging a just struggle in the teeth of the fascist suppression by the United States and the south Korean authorities and demand the democratization of south Korean society and an early independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

We are convinced that the Korean people commanding a firm support of the overwhelming majority of the people in the world will bring their desire for national reunification into a brilliant reality. (KCNA)

School Youth, Children Create Forests of Oil-Bearing Trees

School youth and children across the country are all out to create forests of oil-bearing trees in more than one million hectares of land.

They are firmly determined to thoroughly implement the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

At the 12th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Party (WPK)held in October, the great leader put forward the militant task to vigorously wage a nation-wide movement for creating forests of oil-bearing trees and economic value. Some time ago he personally received and highly praised students and teachers of the Pungyang Senior Middle School in Sinpa county, Ryanggang Province, who distinguished themselves in this work and gave all the senior middle schools throughout the country a programmatic teaching on creating more than one million hectares of forests of oil-bearing trees.

Saying that the principle of the right crop on the right soil should be observed in creating forests of oil-bearing trees, the great leader taught that walnut trees should be planted on the side of fields and around houses in the areas south of Pyongyang and pine-nut trees and wild walnut trees in the area north of Pyongyang on a large scale.

The great leader said that each farm household should plant two walnut trees and each work team of cooperative farm plant one hundred walnut trees or wild walnut trees and each school unfold a drive for creating and tending one hundred hectares of "Sarochong forest" (The Socialist Working Youth League forest) and "Sonyondan forest" (Children's Corps forest) through brisk activities of the students' "greening team" and "team for creating forests of oil-bearing trees."

True to the teachings of the great leader, more than 50,000 school youth and children in Pyongyang held a meeting recently to carry them through. Students of each class formed a "team for creating forests of oil-bearing trees" and a "greening team" and turned out as one to create forests of oil-bearing trees and economic value. Many schools have already created each more than 10 hectares of "Sonyondan forest" and "Sarochong forest."

The students of the Pungyang Senior Middle School also set an example in this work. They have made many successes in this drive.

True to the programmatic teachings on protecting and tending forests well given by the great leader during his on-the-spot guidance to Ryanggang Province in August 1963, the members of the Children's Corps of the school annually planted pine-nut and larch trees in over 10 hectares over the last ten years or more, thus creating a "Sonyondan forest" covering 180 hectares. They tended it well and contributed a large amount of pine-nut to the state every year.

Recently the students who achieved this success presented three tons of pine-nut to the great leader as a gift on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the formation of the Down-With-Imperialism Union, thus pleasing the fatherly leader immensely.

The fatherly leader sent precious gifts to the school and a meeting for conveying them was held on the spot on October 31.

Most of the areas of our country are mountains. They abound in trees to be used as raw materials for the fibre production and timber, oil-bearing trees and other forest resources. These resources are of very important significance in the economic development and the improvement of the people's living standards.

As the arable land of our country is limited, it is impossible to solve the question of edible oil for the people through the non-paddy field cultivation alone. It should be obtained from mountains, too.

The great leader, with a deep insight into the fact that the creation of forests is an important work for the grandeur and development of the country and the prosperity of the generations to come, visited Unha-*ri*, Yangdok county, South Pyongan Province, in the autumn of 1947 and taught that it is necessary to make a good use of the mountains of the country. The great leader has since exerted tireless efforts to this end and wisely led our people to create thick forests of oil-bearing trees and economic value in this land.

School youth and children and working people of our country planted trees in mountains covering 914,000 hectares in the period of the Seven-Year Plan. The forest of walnut trees covered 7,000 hectares.

A large number of trees were planted in the period of the Six-Year Plan. The year of 1973 alone witnessed the creation of 34,000 hectares of "Sonyondan forest" and 40,000 hectares of "Sarochong forest."

In the last three years school youth and children in Ryanggang Province created forests of oil-bearing trees covering some 22,500 hectares.

All our mountains have thus turned into thick forests of oil-bearing trees and economic value.

When one million more hectares of forests of oil-bearing trees and economic value are created in 3-4 years to come, the mountains of our country will turn into "golden mountains."

(KCNA)

Pyongyangites Mark 47th Anniv. Of Kwangju Students' Incident

Youth and students in Pyongyang held a report meeting on November 2 to commemorate the 47th anniversary of the Kwangju Students' Incident and voiced active support and militant encouragement to the sacred struggle of the south Korean people, youth and students who are valiantly fighting in the teeth of all manner of suppression by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, holding aloft the torch of the struggle against fascism and for democracy.

Chi Jae Ryong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, delivered a report at the meeting.

He said:

In order to drive out the U.S. imperialists and reunify the country, the south Korean youth and students should counter by the united efforts the fascist repression by the traitorous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, destroy the "revitalized" dictatorial system and achieve campus freedom and the democratization of south Korean society.

The Kwangju Students' Incident which erupted on November 3, 1929 was a mass struggle waged by tens of thousands of Korean youth and students against the Japanese imperialists. This incident was triggered off by Japanese students' national insult to and humiliating mockery of a Korean girl student in a commuter train running between Kwangju and Raju. The Kwangju Students' Incident was an eruption of the pent-up indignation and resentment against Japanese imperialism, the enemy. The incident developed into a mass movement of youth and students against the Japanese imperialists' harsh colonial fasoist terror rule and their colonial slave education system and lasted for half a year throughout the country.

Noting that the Kwangju students movement afforded valuable experiences and lessons to our people's anti-Japanese struggle and the Korean youth movement, Chairman Chi Jae Ryong stressed: The Korean youth and students deeply grasped the truth of the precious struggle in the whole course of the struggle that in order to win victory in the revolutionary struggle, they should enjoy the wise leadership of an outstanding leader and the guidance of the working-class party and the struggle of youth and students should be closely combined with that of workers, peasants and people of other strata.

The reporter declared that only under the leadership of the great leader of the revolution Marshal Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and legendary hero, the Korean youth movement came to traverse a proud road of victory.

Owing to the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists who replaced the Japanese imperialists, the ardent aspirations of the Kwangju youth and students have not been fully realized as yet, the reporter noted.

In the teeth of the harsh suppression by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the south Korean people, youth and students are waging a valiant struggle against the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and the long-term office farce of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the reporter pointed out, and continued:

This struggle is shaking the crumbling Pak Jung Hi puppet regime to its very foundation and further precipitating its final bankruptcy.

Present at the report meeting were Hong Gi Mun, Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, and Ho Jong Suk, Director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, and personages concerned.

(KCNA)

Korean Violinist Stands First at World Contest

Young violinist Kim Song Ho of our country emerged the honourable winner at the violin contest of the Sixth World Young Musicians Competition held in Beograd, according to a report from the Yugoslav capital.

Young violinist Kim Song Ho won the admiration of many music experts and music lovers from many countries for his rich representation and unique and refined talent in the performance.

At an awarding ceremony of the Sixth World Young Musicians Competition held at the Beograd Students Hall on October 27 violinist Kim Song Ho was conferred an honourable certificate and a 17,000 dinar prize. He was also granted the privilege to make a free performance tour of 9 European countries.

The ceremony was followed by a concert of violinist Kim Song Ho, the winner of the violin contest, and Czechoslovak pianists, the winner of the piano trio.

A Yugoslav violinist was placed second and a Norwegian violinist third at the violin contest.

(KCNA)

News in Brief

Oct. 21

* A 1977 protocol on commodity delivery between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic was signed in Damascus, Syria.

Oct. 26

* A Hungarian trade union delegation headed by Foldvari Aladar, Chairman of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions and a moviemen's delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Prof. and Dr. Albert Welkening, General Director of the Feature Film Studio of the GDR, arrived in Pyongyang by air.

* A dentists delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Dr. Hans Peter Dietrich, Chief of the Dental Section of the GDR Ministry of Public Health, flew into Pyongyang.

* A cultural agreement between the DPRK and the People's Republic of Bangladesh was signed in Dacca, Bangladesh.

Oct. 27

* The Central People's Committee of the DPRK issued a decree on appointing Comrade Li Hyong Yon as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Republic of Rwanda.

Oct. 28

* A Party workers' delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea left Pyongyang by air to visit Hungary and Romania.

* A Party workers' delegation of the WPK left Pyongyang by air for a visit to the Soviet Union.

* A protocol on unitary airway passenger fares and unitary airway freight rates of the civil aviation organs participating in the agreement on unitary aviation charges among socialist countries was signed in Pyongyang.

Oct. 29

* A delegation of the Romanian Journalists Council headed by Ernest Brateinstein, Editor-in-Chief of the paper "Neuer Weg," arrived in Pyongyang by plane. (KCNA)

Intolerable Outcry of Japan Gov't Against Korea's Reunification

Japanese Prime Minister Miki disclosed in the extraordinary Diet his vicious intention to perpetuate Korea's division. Following him, Japanese Foreign Minister Kosaka, Japanese ambassador in Seoul Nishiyama, deputy director general of the Japan Defence Agency Maruyama and Japanese ambassador to the U.S. Togo openly declared that the U.S. troops must continuously be stationed in south Korea in order to maintain "peace" on the Korean Peninsula. They are beating drums for "north-south Korea's co-existence" and "balance of forces" with a view to creating "two Koreas."

Japanese ambassador to the U.S. Togo was reported to have stated on Nov. 9 at the "Japan-U.S. Association" in Mineapolis, Minnesota, that the U.S. imperialists' aggressive troops must remain in south Korea for the "security" of that country and of other parts of Asia. He added that "the co-existence of north and south Korea on the Korean Peninsula is the alternative arrangement possible under the present circumstances" and that "the U.S. presence in south Korea is a guarantee for preventing a disruption of unstable equilibrium on the Korean Peninsula."

Timed to coincide with these outbursts, Japanese ambassador in Seoul Nishiyama said at a "press conference" given in Tokyo on Nov. 8 that the U.S. imperialist aggression troops must remain in south Korea as ever and that this is "essential" not only for the south Korean puppets but for Japan as well.

The Japanese authorities hatched every conceivable plot against the reunification of Korea wherever they went, zealously following the U.S. imperialists' aggressive "two Koreas" line.

This balderdash of Nishiyama's is a reflection of the Japanese Government's policy of toeing the U.S. line against the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. This glaringly shows that the Japanese authorities, turning their bodies on the demand of the times, are doggedly sticking to the outmoded policy they have so far pursued.

Nishiyama's outcry reveals the Japanese authorities' ambition to re-invade Korea. This in turn discloses the fact that backed by U.S. imperialism, they are scheming to keep Korea divided indefinitely so as to retain their grip on south Korea as a permanent market for surplus goods and further to use south Korea as a stepping-stone to invade the northern half of the DPRK and the Asian Continent.

Maruyama, deputy director general of the Japan Defence Agency stated that if the U.S. troops were withdrawn from south Korea, Japan would regard this as an "important change in the international situation" as defined in its "outline of the new defence buildup plan," "change" her policy of reinforcing the "basic defence forces" and adopt a new defense policy.

Japan's "new defence buildup plan" is so worked out as to further strengthen qualitatively the present armed forces of Japan and complete their combat capabilities ostensively to strengthen the "basic defence power" through a "balanced development of principal equipment and rear support systems" and, moreover, increase their backbone units several times or scores of times, if the situation so demanded, and establish a new system of combat preparedness.

Maruyama made it clear that the "change in the situation" means the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from south Korea.

This reveals the scheme of the Japanese authorities substantially to reinforce at a stroke the backbone units of the "Japanese Self-Defence Forces" armed with sophisticated weapons and equipment in case of "a change in the situation" and to take over the military role from the U.S. troops in south Korea.

Militarily, needless to say, its role is to deepen the split of Korea and hamper her reunification.

Speaking for the Japanese authorities who desire to attain their heinous aim through a continued split of Korea, Japanese Foreign Minister Kosaka went the length of bringing forward the sophism about a "balance of forces" on the Korean Peninsula and shouted himself hoarse for the permanent presence of the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces in south Korea.

The "balance of forces" is nothing but a pretext invented to keep the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in south Korea, intensify confrontation between the north and the south and increase tension for the purpose of splitting Korea and forcing the tragedy of continued division upon the Korean people.

Kosaka's rigmarole that the U.S. forces must stay in south Korea for "a balance of forces" is tantamount to the claim of a burglar who broke into a house with a dagger that he must stay there for "a balance of forces" with the host.

Kosaka's argument casts light on the intentions of the Japanese authorities to step up their reinvasion of south Korea with the backing of the U.S. imperialists by leaving south Korea under the latter's occupation.

This desire on the part of the Japanese authorities finds a vivid manifestation in their "new defence buildup plan" decided upon at a recent joint Defence Council-Cabinet meeting of the Japanese Government.

These outcries strip naked the ulterior designs of the Japanese authorities to keep the U.S. imperialist aggression troops in south Korea as ever and perpetuate Korea's division.

The Japanese authorities' utterances are unpardonable as running counter to the trends of the times, the desire of the people calling for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from south Korea and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, and a virulent challenge to the Korean people.

The U.S. imperialist occupation of south Korea and their aggressive manoeuvres are a constant factor for disturbing peace and security in Korea and aggravating tension there and a main hurdle lying in the way of Korea's reunification. If the U.S. imperialists' aggressive troops are withdrawn from south Korea the main source of the misfortunes and sufferings of the Korean people will be removed and a bright prospect opened for Korea's reunification.

Nevertheless, the Japanese authorities, deliberately distorting this reality, are concocting such sophistries as "preservation of equilibrium" and "guarantee of security" which no one believes, so as zealously to back permanent occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists. This saliently reveals their despicable true colours as a faithful junior ally of the U.S. imperialists and as the old master of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Today the Japanese authorities, strictly following the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression, have backed occupation of south Korea by more zealously than anyone else. This designed to bar Korea's reunification at any cost, completely turn south Korea into a dual colony of the U.S. and Japan in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and, further, grab the whole of Korea and the rest of Asia to realize their old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

Proof to this is the fact that the Japanese militarists recently mapped out a new aggressive arms buildup plan and are hatching plots to "strengthen qualitatively" Japan's "Self-Defence Forces" which have been revived and rearmed under the patronage of the U.S. imperialists and massively hurl them into the Korean front in case of an emergency.

The Korean people will not remain onlookers at the Japanese authorities' open, hostile policy.

U.S. Aggressive Policy toward Korea, Carter's Campaign Promises

Democratic presidential candidate Jimmy Carter defeated incumbent President Gerald Ford in the latest Presidential election. Carter will become next President of the United States in January, ending eight years of Republican rule.

The election was held against the background of the U.S. defeat in the Indochinese War including the Vietnam War; exposure of a series of political scandals including the Watergate scandal; a worsened economic crisis; that is, against the background of the U.S. people's keen criticisms of the Ford Administration and the U.S. imperialists' increased isolation from the rest of the world.

A U.S. presidential election is no more than a noisy political drama; It is held just in order to maintain the interests of the U.S. monopoly capitalists, by permitting the people to choose one of the Democratic and Republican candidates. The U.S. monopoly capitalists are trying to maintain their reactionary and anti-people domination system not only by crushing the activities of the progressive parties and forces but also by keeping politics away from the masses of the people.

This is clear from the fact that during the presidential campaign all the press, magazines, broadcasts reported only the moves of the Democratic and Republican candidates and ignored those of anti-government candidates and from the fact that the actual voting rate was 53% with the voting public little interested in the election. Nearly half of the eligible voters abstained from voting.

But attention was paid by world public opinion to Jimmy Carter's "campaign promises"—he stated that U.S. should gradually withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea and should criticise the suppression of human rights by the Pak Jung Hi clique.

Carter and his Democratic Party could not disregard the voices against the U.S. aggressive policy, which are growing louder and louder on a world-wide scale, the demand for immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops occupying south Korea and the world public censure of the fascist acts of the Pak Jung Hi clique.

Thus, Carter could not but bring out different points from Ford's policy toward south Korea in his "campaign promises."

It is the unchanged policy of aggression of the U.S. imperialists to keep on holding south Korea as a military, colonial base and to achieve their aggressive ends in Asia by using Korea as a base for aggression.

After it was defeated in the war of aggression in Indochina, the Ford Administration has been making preparations for a war of aggression against Korea, putting forward an aggressive doctrine called the "new Pacific doctrine," instead of withdrawing from Asia, and has been running wild to produce "two Koreas."

In particular, the Ford Administration has been shouting about the "threat of southward invasion from the north" in order to justify the U.S. occupation of south Korea.

It has declared that south Korea is a "forward defense zone" of the United States and has drawn out a "nine-day operation plan" and a "five-day operation plan", threatening and blackmailing the Korean people with their nuclear weapons.

Further, the Ford Administration did not hesitate to commit a provocative act to start a new war in Korea by raising the "Panmunjom incident," instead of listening to the voices of the world public demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea.

That Ford was defeated in the presidential election was a reflection of the fact that the U.S. people could not support his policy of aggressive war against Korea as well as his internal and external policy.

Yet Jimmy Carter, the Democratic President-elect, is little different from Ford; like Ford he is also a ringleader of U.S. imperialism who faithfully guards the interests of the U.S. monopoly capitalists.

As for "phased reduction" of U.S. forces stationed in south Korea stated in his "campaign promises", it is nothing other than the theory that the U.S. will gradually withdraw only its ground troops in the next four or five years, and that the U.S. will continue to station its air and navy forces. Further there is another condition—when it actually reduces its military presence in south Korea, the U.S. will have prior consultations with Japan as well as with the Pak Jung Hi clique, under the condition that the Pak clique's independent national defense capabilities have been increased.

This means that the U.S. will not reduce its military presence gradually until the military power of the puppet south Korean army is increased enough and "U.S.-Japan-south Korea military alliance system" is thoroughly strengthened through Japan's increased share in defense responsibilities, or until the puppet army and Japan's "Self-Defense Forces" are strengthened enough to replace the U.S. ground troops.

This is in no way basically different from the Nixon and Ford Administrations' policy of "reducing" the U.S. troops in south Korea when the plan for "modernization" of the south Korean puppet army has been carried out.

It is not fortuitous that Carter, first stressing "gradual reduction", began to add to it this or that condition during his campaign.

If he really has a mind to carry out his foreign policy based on "morality" which he stressed time and again during the election campaign, Carter should, first of all, correct the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and division toward Korea, put an end to the occupation of south Korea by U.S. imperialists' aggressive forces which is the main obstacle to the peace and reunification of Korea and the root cause of the misfortunes and sufferings of all the Korean people, and promptly withdraw unconditionally all the troops along with all the nuclear weapons.

Whether Carter is interested in the peace and reunification of Korea and whether he will listen to the voices of the world public demanding the U.S. troops' withdrawal from south Korea will be made clear by whether or not he will accept the just proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

Meanwhile, Carter's denunciation of the Pak clique's suppression of human rights is related to the fact that Carter can no longer publicly "support" the Pak clique who are internationally isolated and are censured by the politicians and the public of the U.S.

Carter's censure of the Pak clique's suppression of human rights and his demand for an end to Pak's suppressive policy is a camouflage as the American people oppose fascism and demand democracy.

Carter Wins; Pak Trembling

The U.S. presidential election was the centre of world public attention. The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, uneasy and irritated, were anxiously hoping for the re-election of Ford in the last U.S. presidential election, as who would be elected president was considered seriously to affect the fate of the south Korean dictatorial regime. Contrary to the expectations of the Pak clique, Carter was elected President, which made them plunge into a serious crisis, for he regards the maintenance of the Pak Jung Hi fascist regime as dangerous to the U.S. plan to keep south Korea under its colonial rule for ever. Sources say Carter is inclined to forsake the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime, criticizing his policy of suppressing human rights.

Carter mentioned his policy toward south Korea over ten times during the campaign period. He said in his foreign policy speech: The U.S. occupation forces should be gradually withdrawn in the next four or five years: U.S. tactical nuclear weapons deployed in south Korea should be withdrawn, as the weapons serve only to cause tension on the Korean Peninsula.

He also said that the suppression policy in south Korea is so irritating to the U.S. people, and that it is necessary to warn Pak Jung Hi that the U.S. commitment is not for Pak Jung Hi himself.

Professor Cohen at Harvard University, one of brain trusters for Carter's foreign policy, said during his visit to Japan last June that if Carter was elected U.S. president, the Pak "regime" would surely collapse.

On November 4, papers, radios and television networks in south Korea largely covered the election of Carter as president. The reports, however, did not inform the public of Carter's criticism of the Pak clique's suppression policy, because his criticism threatens to arouse anti-fascist sentiments among the people there.

Whether the U.S. forces will withdraw from south Korea is doubtful, as U.S. imperialism shall never abandon their colonial rule in south Korea. It is said that Carter judges the severe fascist suppression by the Pak "regime" is disadvantageous to the U.S. efforts to maintain south Korea as its colony. Herein lies the source of the uneasiness of the Pak clique.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, however, pretend to be tough, saying that the U.S. shall never forsake south Korea, and that therefore the Pak "regime" is all right.

The south Korean puppet foreign minister said on November 4 in the "national assembly" that Carter had declared he would settle the problems about the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from south Korea after full consultation with Japan and south Korea, and that if Carter began to undertake the settlement of the problem, the south Korean "government" would actively prevent the move. This shows that he admits the possibility of the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from south Korea.

Mansfield, departing U.S. senator, said last summer that the withdrawal of the U.S. forces would lead to the collapse of the Pak puppet regime.

Reflecting faithfully Pak's intentions, Paek Tu Jin, chairman of the "Yujong-hoe", said that the U.S. should never damage the relations between the two countries as ours are blood pledge relations, and as south Korea is the most faithful ally of the U.S. in the world.

Kim Yong Sam, former president of the "New Democratic Party" said he thought there would be no immediate change in the U.S. policy toward south Korea, but that there would be a change before long.

Yun Bo Sun, "ex-president" of south Korea, said in his interview with the Japanese newspaper "Asahi Shimbun" that he did not want the U.S. forces to be stationed in south Korea for ever, and that Carter seemed to be concerned about the suppression policy of the Pak "regime."

Recently, many special correspondents in Seoul of various Japanese papers report, one after another, how the Pak "regime" has been thrown into confusion.

Many papers and magazines reported about the Pak puppet regime's apprehensions over the election of Carter as U.S. president: The Pak "regime" is afraid of the possible withdrawal of the U.S. forces: The puppet regime cannot conceal its anxiety: Carter's election is the greatest ever trial for the Pak "regime": The puppet regime will be forced to change its suppression policy: The Pak "regime" is irritated over the election of Carter, and carries out a U.S. congressmen's bribery plot, to cope with the increased criticism of the "regime."

They also carried views of well-known Japanese persons.

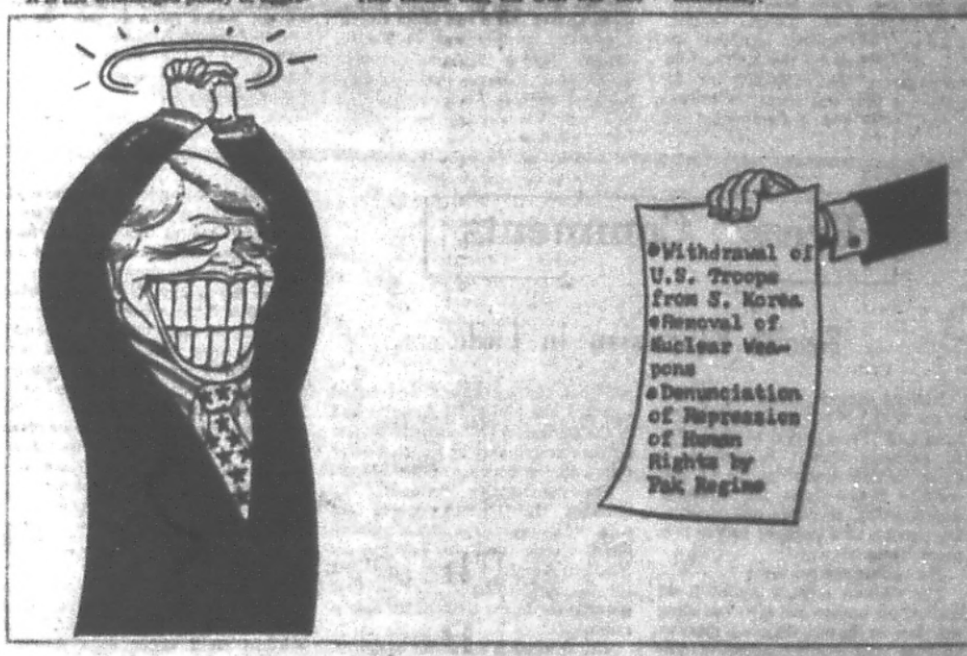
Nishiyama, ambassador to Seoul, said south Korean ruling circles were concerned about a change in the U.S. policy toward south Korea, now that Carter was elected.

Iisaka, professor at "Gakushuin University", said that Carter declared that he would work for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces, because he could not ignore the criticisms of Pak "regime", which were being accelerated because of disclosure of many scandals such as Seoul's bribery of U.S. congressmen, now under investigation in the U.S., Mun Son Myong's "Unification Church" and a large sum of contributions to Pak Jung Hi by Gulf Oil.

A Japanese critic said the Pak "regime" would rapidly decline if Carter should forsake it. This may lead to a flare-up of the south Korean people's pent-up wrath.

Carter's utterances about the U.S. forces' withdrawal shocked not only the south Korean puppet regime but also the Japanese government, which bolsters the puppet regime. So, in spite of the fact that rumors about a scandal involving Japanese and south Korean politicians have been widely circulated today, the Japanese government dare to try to dissuade Carter from implementing his troop withdrawal and insist on the need to maintain the U.S. forces in south Korea, persisting in its view that the balance of forces between north and south Korea is the main factor for peace in the Korean Peninsula.

The Japanese magazine "Nikkan Gendai" said: The Carter camp is said to have completed a probe into the south Korean scandal. Through this investigation, suspicions about the U.S. "aid" to south Korea will be cleared, and depending on developments, the maintenance of the Pak Jung Hi "regime" itself will be difficult. The Pak "regime" has only a two-month lease of life.



Pak Jung Hi Denounced Internationally

A large number of U.S. believers and Korean residents in the United States October 24 had a meeting in front of the White House in Washington in demand of the release of the south Korean democratic figures arrested and imprisoned by the Pak Jung Hi fascist gang, according to a report.

Earlier, for several days from October 4 many U.S. churchmen held a meeting every day in front of the south Korean puppet embassy, and made public a statement strongly demanding the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique release the publishers of "the declaration for democracy and national salvation."

In the statement they said that they would inform the broad sections of U.S. people of the actual goings-on in south Korea where fascist repression is rampant, and exposed the base and vicious criminal acts of agents of the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" in the United States.

* * *

The Human Rights Defence Committee of the Kinki Lawyers Federation, Japan, issued a statement on October 26 denouncing the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's bestial scheme to inflict death and heavy penalties upon Korean students from Japan studying in south Korea by faking up the "campus spying case" in an attempt to prolong their remaining days.

Recalling that the "campus spying case" trumped up by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique was non-existent, the statement noted that the puppets arrested Korean students from Japan studying in south Korea on charges of involvement in the "case" and demanded death and heavy penalties for them.

* * *

The Bulgarian paper "Rabotnicheski Delo" on November 3 carried a commentary entitled "tension and anti-communistic budget," according to a report from Sofia.

Noting that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are working overtime to "modernize" the south Korean puppet army and increasing tension on the Korean Peninsula, the paper stressed that such provokers as the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique must be toppled.

The paper declared that the long-cherished desire of the Korean people is to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country on a democratic basis, without any interference from outside.

Demanding that the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique discontinue their new war provocation manoeuvres, the paper continued:

The Pak Jung Hi clique are stepping up new war provocation manoeuvres against the northern half of the Republic along with massive shipments of all kinds of military equipment from the United States.

* * *

In its recent statement, the Bulgarian Committee for Solidarity with the People's of Asia and Africa expressed an indignation at the Pak Jung Hi puppet bandits' brutal suppression of south Korean democratic personages and strongly demanded their release.

* * *

The Cuban Democratic Lawyers Association and the General Union of Palestinian Women in Cairo released statements denouncing the Pak Jung Hi fascist gangsters for inflicting heavy penalties upon those involved in the "declaration for democracy and national salvation" after putting them to savage tortures and demanded their immediate release.

The statements extended support and encouragement to the Korean people's just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and resolutely demanded that the U.S. imperialist aggression troops withdraw from south Korea at once, taking along all their destructive weapons. (KCNA)

Pak Bestially Suppresses Patriotic Advance

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The south Korean authorities harshly suppress the people today, even depriving them of elementary liberties and rights."

The Pak Jung Hi clique traitors who deprive the people of elementary liberties and rights and crack down so harshly upon the patriotic advance of the barehanded student youths, are the most truculent fascist hangmen history has ever seen.

The Pak Jung Hi clique of traitors are fascist maniacs who bestially suppressed the peaceful demonstrations of student youths by mobilising mobile police and puppet troops armed to the teeth and even helicopters; they are human butchers who ruthlessly suppressed the students' demonstrations by issuing a "garrison order," "emergency martial law" and "emergency measures" one after another.

On March 24 and June 3, 1964, the Pak Jung Hi fascist hangmen proclaimed an "emergency martial law" to put down the patriotic demonstrations of student youths against the criminal "south Korea-Japan talks," dispatched puppet troops to occupy all universities and colleges in Seoul, arrested and inflicted penalties upon more than 700 students who participated in the demonstrations.

When the students rose in struggle against the conclusion of the criminal "south Korea-Japan treaty" in 1965, the gangsters proclaimed a fascist "garrison order" and mobilised the puppet "capital garrison division" and even "paratroopers" to occupy all the universities and colleges and committed the bestial act of arresting and imposing penalties upon over 840 students.

In 1971 when the students came out against the criminal military drill, the Pak Jung Hi fascist hangmen mobilized the puppet army and arrested more than 900 students in two months to inflict harsh penalties upon them.

In order to suppress the students who rose up against the fascist "revitalised system" in April 1974, the Pak Jung Hi gang of murderers arrested well over 4,000 patriotic students and democratic figures on charges of involvement in the faked-up "case of the National Federation of Youths and Students for Democracy," of which over 250 were sent to the "emergency court-martial" to be condemned to capital punishment, life imprisonment or other heavy penalties.

The fascist hangmen invoked "emergency measure No. 7" to crack down upon the struggle of the student youths against fascism and for democracy which gained momentum again in April 1975, issued a closure "order" to Koryo University whose students stood in the van of the struggle and sent puppet troops to occupy the university.

To put down the patriotic desire of the student youths and stamp out and obliterate their democratic activities, the Pak Jung Hi fascist hangmen invented thousand and one methods of tortures, such as *taegwondo* torture, glow-lamp torture, torture with serpents, narcotic torture, airplane torture and sexual torture for making women feel humiliated, which would cast even Hitler into the shade.

In the one year of 1974, the Pak Jung Hi fascist blackguards committed the shuddering outrages—arresting a large number of students who participated in the struggle against fascism and for democracy, beating them to death, murdering them by electric torture, striking girl students till they fell unconscious to rape and murder them in the torture chamber of the "Central Intelligence Agency."

The Pak Jung Hi fascist hangmen also cooked up various cases, such as the "case of the Society for Comparative Study of Nationalism," "case of the National Federation of Youths and Students for Democracy" and "campus spying case" and committed brutal atrocities against a large number of patriotic student youths on charges of involvement in these "cases".

To trump up bogus "cases," the Pak Jung Hi fascist hangmen permit themselves at any dastardly means baffling human imagination—intimidation, blackmail, tortures, rape, etc.—against guiltless student youths.

The south Korean student youths and people will certainly mete out a severe punishment to the Pak Jung Hi fascist hangmen.

U.S. people and Koreans there stage a demonstration, demanding the release of the south Korean political prisoners.

Scandalous Bribery of U.S. Congressmen Coming to Light

N.Y. Times: Pak Jung Hi Directed Plan to Bribe Solons

Follows an article of the Nov. 10 issue of the Asahi Evening News, entitled "N.Y. Times Reports ROK President Directed Plan to Bribe U.S. Solons", written by Richard Halloran, the New York Times reporter:

☆

Federal investigators looking into a South Korean plan to influence congressional policy have received previously undisclosed evidence that President Park Chung Hee and other senior officials of the Seoul government conceived, organized and directed the operation.

Federal sources said that the information had come from Koreans with first-hand knowledge of the inner workings of the South Korean government. It has provided new insights into the origins and objectives of the Korean plan and corroborates some details disclosed earlier.

Included in the information are the following allegations:

—Park personally ordered the many-faceted lobbyist operation, parts of which were carried out covertly and allegedly violated American law and parts of which were conducted by open diplomacy. Earlier evidence of Park's role came from disputed reports of electronic surveillance. How Koreans with access to reports of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency have said that Park was involved from the start.

—Officers of the KCIA, which has pervasive power in Korean political, economic, and social affairs, supervised the compiling of a target list of 90 congressmen to be persuaded or, in some cases, bribed into favoring Korean interests. U.S. officials have been told that the list was drawn up in 1970, three years before it was accidentally discovered by American officials.

—Two former congressmen, Richard T. Hanna, D-Calif., and Cornelius E. Gallagher, D-N.J., gave advice on which congressmen should be approached and reportedly told Park they would help create a favorable climate for Korea in Congress.

Both congressmen were friends of Tongsun Park, the Korean businessman suspected of being a secret lobbyist, and were reported to have helped him establish himself in Washington. They were also said to have instructed him on which congressmen were important to Korean interests by their committee assignments.

In addition, the Korean sources, who were not further identified for fear of reprisals by the KCIA, told investigators that $500,000 to $1 million a year was spent for bribes, travel, gifts and entertainment of congressmen from 1971 to 1975.

The year 1970, according to the Korean sources, appears to have been the starting point for the concerted effort to influence Congress. These sources said that it eventually included Tongsun Park; a former military intelligence officer named Park Bo Hi and the Korean Cultural and Freedom Foundation he heads in Washington; the Rev. Sun Myung Moon of the Unification Church; officers of the Korean Intelligence Agency posing as diplomats in the U.S. and senior officials of the Korean Embassy here.

In April 1970, the United States decided to withdraw 20,000 of the 60,000 American soldiers stationed in Korea, much to the consternation of Park and other Korean leaders.

In addition, American sentiment against the war in Vietnam was running high at that time and the Koreans feared that would affect American willingness to defend them.

That was also the year Park began to tighten his grip on power, a plan that culminated in 1972 when he had the constitution revised to enable him to exercise unlimited power for as long as he wished.

Many foreign governments try to influence the American Congress but usually by diplomatic persuasion or registered lobbyist. In this case, however, according to the Korean source and Americans with access to intelligence reports, the Koreans relied heavily on their inteliigence agency and its methods of bribery and covert lobbying.

Justice Department records show that none of those under investigation have registered as lobbyists.

House Speaker Carl Albert (left), and Rep. Richard Hanna (right), attended a reception given by Pak Tong Son (centre), south Korean principal lobbyist

"KCIA" Involved in Moon's Pro-Nixon Rallies

The fervent pro-Nixon demonstrations which followers of evangelist Sun Myung Moon staged at the Capitol during the Watergate scandal were requested by the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency, the Washington Post reported on Nov 7.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation recently learned from 2-to 3-year-old secret intelligence reports that the "KCIA" asked Pak Bo Hi, at the time a chief aide and translator for Moon, to arrange 1973 and 1974 demonstrations in support of Richard Nixon, the newspaper said:

It said the information is being used by Justice Department investigators to help determine Pak Bo Hi's role in an extensive effort by agents of the south Korean government to manipulate public opinion and influence U.S. congressmen with cash, gifts and campaign contributions.

Pak, president of the Korean Cultural and Freedom Foundation, has denied having any connections to the KCIA.

Neil Salonen, president of Moon's Unification Church, said the demonstrations took place under auspices of the National Prayer and Fast Committee, a nonprofit corporation formed by church members.

The demonstrations, beginning in December 1973 and occurring periodically until Nixon's resignation the next August, included people chanting slogans such as "God supports Nixon".

When the Supreme Court decision was made forcing Nixon to release his White House tapes, hundreds of demonstrators appeared near Capitol office buildings wearing sandwich boards that said, "I am praying for congressman..." or for a senator, and showed the lawmaker's picture.

U.S. investigators are looking into reports that south Korean agents used bribes, gifts and favors in efforts to influence American officials on behalf of their homeland.

Moon Sun Myung (left), a south Korean lobbyist in the U.S. for the Pak "regime" and Pak Bo Hi (right), his chief aide

Burmah Oil Gave Pak Tong Son $3 Mil.

Burmah Oil of the United Kingdom admitted that Pak Tong Son, Washington-based south Korean agent and a key lobbyist in the United States for the Pak "regime", received $3 million as a reward for his mediatory role in disputes over cancelling a tanker contract between a major Japanese shipping firm and Burmah Oil.

Pak Tong Son got the money from Burmah Oil of the United Kingdom for his role in the negotiations following the U.K. firm's cancellation of contracts with Japan Line.

Burmah Oil made contracts with JapanLine in 1973 to charter a mammoth tanker starting in January 1974 for five years and another from June the same year for five years in order to transport crude oil from the Persian Gulf to many parts of the world.

But, due to a sharp decline in oil demand and other reasons, Burmah Oil had to cancel the charter contracts.

After a year of tough negotiations between Burmah Oil and Japan Line, it was finally agreed that the U.K. firm should pay $56 million to the Japanese shipping firm as penalty for cancellation of the contracts.

According to the announcement made by Burmah Oil on Nov. 1, Pak intervened and succeeded in getting a compensation penalty, which might have amounted to $180 million, reduced to $56 million for Burmah Oil through his negotiations with Japan Line.

Burmah Oil paid Pak $3 million as a reward for his mediatory role.

On Nov. 2 Japan Line denied the report that Pak played a mediatory role in the talks for cancelling a tanker contract. But it is known that Pak have close relations with Japan Line president Mastunaga.

Pak's elder brother Pak Kong Sok is vice-president of "'ROK' Oil Council" and runs the Pomyang Shipping Company which has connections with Japan Line.

It is said that both firms, Japan Line and Pomyang Shipping Company, came to have relations with Kodama, and it is no wonder that Pak is involved in the compensation talks between Burmah Oil and Japan Line.

There is another fact that Pak Tong Son played a mediatory role for Japan Line.

Japan Line planned to make a new "advance into south Korea" in 1972-73. Japan Line drew up a plan to get a oil refining factory constructed, which would process 150,000 barrels a day and an ethylene centre built to produce 150,000 tons of ethylene a year in the Ryosu district. Japan Line was to buy oil from Abu Dhabi and transport it to Ryosu by its tankers.

However, due to the oil crisis, Japan Line had to cancel it and pay Abu Dhabi a penalty of $14 million.

At that time, Pak acted as an intermediary in negotiations between Japan Line and Abu Dhabi and succeeded in getting it reduced to $12 million.

It is not sure how much money Pak received from Japan Line out of the difference of $2 million. But it is clear that he has been active in the international shipping business.

Rodong Sinmun Comment

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea) on Nov. 14 comments on the international bribery practised by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique vis-a-vis the U.S. ruling circles which has caused a big stir in the world political, public and press circles.

The public attention is drawn to the fact that the bribing operation was organised and commanded by traitor Pak Jung Hi himself who had regularly taken a hand in the international bribery scandals known hitherto, earning himself fame as a big charlatan the commentary notes.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's bribing of U.S. ruling circles got into full stride already in the latter half of 1969 and entered a more reckless stage after they were left the lonely puppet in Asia with the ouster of the U.S. imperialists in Southeast Asia and the overthrow of the Thieu and Lon Nol cliques.

Pointing out that, to serve the U.S. ruling circles, they have squandered a colossal amount of "treasury" funds squeezed from the people, shipped out quantities of cultural relics and even offered women, the commentary says: The traitor clique made payments of hundreds of thousands of, or millions of dollars to Nixon and Ford alone and, when Kissinger turned up in Seoul, slipped 1,200,000 dollars into his pocket and used "kisaeng diplomacy," after which they brutally assassinated the woman who contacted Kissinger to keep it in the dark.

Pointing out that the Pak Jung Hi clique, in an attempt to conceal the bribery scandal from the south Korean people, have clamped a strict news blackout on it and make a thorough investigation into the publications and mails coming from abroad, the commentary declares: The bribery scandal of the Pak Jung Hi traitor clique is an offspring of the rotten politics of a tiny handful of reactionary rulers antagonistic to the people.

History shows, it stresses, that a corrupt regime is short-lived. Traitor Pak Jung Hi will certainly face a stern judgement by the people.

Foreign Media's Commentaries

"The Chicago Sunday Times" exposed that the "U.S. Congressmen who visited south Korea" at the "invitation" of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique were "invited without exception to the kisaeng cabaret to be entertained by kisaeng girls and dance and sing together with them and do other things".

The Japanese paper "Asahi Shimbun" recently carried an editorial headlined "South Korea's Bribing Operation in the U.S. Political Circles Now under Fire," which said that "the Japanese people who are greatly suspicious of the investigation into the truth of the Lockheed scandal and the cloudy relations between Japan and south Korea will not doubt the report that Pak Tong Son and agents of the south Korean Central Intelligence Agency conducted the operation for bribing the U.S. political circles".

The Japanese political circles and authorities concerned must take a pure attitude in the relation with south Korea," the paper said.

Besides, AP, UPI, AFP, Reuter, DPA and other Western news agencies published articles accusing the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique of their criminal and dirty bribery.

The Egyptian paper "Egyptian Gazette" carried articles under the headings "Boss of South Korea behind Bribery to U.S. Congressmen. Seoul's Bribing Operation Will Cause a Great Stir in the United States" and "Boss of South Korea Who Helped Nixon in His Presidential Election Campaign" and fully exposed that in an attempt to patch up their crumbling fascist rule with the backing of the U.S. imperialists, their master, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique committed the criminal act of letting members of the south Korean puppet Central Intelligence Agency and such stooges as Pak Tong Son under the guise of "businessman" offer a large amount of money and other bribes to the bosses of the U.S. imperialists and U.S. Congressmen as "campaign contributions". (KCNA)

Press Comments

Fascist Repression in Chile

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) Nov. 7 in a commentary headlined "Prompt End Must Be Put to Barbaric Fascist Repression in Chile" bitterly denounces the Chilean military fascist junta for arresting, imprinsoning, torturing and murdering patriots and innocent people in a more barbaric way.

The commentary says:

The Chilean military fascist junta cooked up various evil laws including the "law on the prohibition of massive advance" and terrorist repressive tools including the "state intelligence agency," built death camps in various places, and is arresting and imprisoning patriots and people indiscriminately, torturing and murdering them barbarously and throwing away dead bodies no one knows where. The number of patriots and people arrested, detained in concentration camps and tortured by the Chilean military fascist junta since its seizure of power runs into hundreds of thousands, of whom tens of thousands were ruthlessly murdered.

The frantic suppression of the people in Chile is the most wanton infringement upon the principles of international law and human rights and a virulent challenge to the world people fighting for justice and progress.

The suppression of the people in Chile is the death-bed frenzy of the U.S. imperialists to stifle the just struggle of the Chilean people for freedom, democracy, national sovereignty and the country's genuine independence and maintain their colonial rule in Chile and Latin America and of the Chilean reactionaries to bolster up their reactionary and anti-popular rule with the backing of the former.

The commentary continues:

Today the Chilean people are valiantly struggling against the military fascist junta and for democratic freedom and human rights and for the establishment of a popular government in the teeth of the fascist rampage.

This struggle is a just one to deliver Chile from darkness and an important link in the struggle of the Latin American people against imperialism and for sovereignty.

With no barbaric tyranny can the Chilean military fascist junta hold in check the anti-fascist national salvation struggle of the Chilean people.

The Korean people who are struggling to put an end to the colonial military fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in south Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country pungently denounce the U.S. imperialists and the Chilean military fascist junta for their suppression and murder of people and express firm solidarity with the just struggle of the Chilean patriots and people, the commentary notes, and stresses:

A prompt end must be put to the fascist repression of the people in Chile and the illegally arrested and imprisoned patriots and people immediately released.

Smith's Violation of Mozambican Sovereignty

Rodong Sinmun Nov. 5 in a commentary lashing at the reckless provocative act of the Smith racist clique against Mozambique says that Rhodesian racist aggression troops' intrusion into Mozambique is an unpardonable criminal act of aggression against Mozambican sovereignty and a virulent challenge to the countries representing the new emerging forces of Africa.

Pointing out that the act of aggression against Mozambique strips naked the anti-popular reactionary nature of the Rhodesian racist clique, the commentary notes: The Korean people vehemently denounce the Rhodesian racist clique's attack on Mozambique, a sovereign independent state, with the mobilization of heavily armed forces.

Noting that the Rhodesian racist clique's recent act of aggression is a product of the serious crisis they are facing at home and abroad, the commentary goes on: The Rhodesian racist clique driven into a blind alley are suppressing the armed struggle of the Zimbabwe people on the one hand and undertaking reckless armed provocations against the neighbouring African countries on the other in an attempt to divert elsewhere the attention of the fighting Zimbabwe people and other African peoples.

The Smith racist clique's aggression is, at the same time, designed to stifle new-born Mozambique advancing dynamically under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence and prevent her from exerting strong revolutionary influence upon the Zimbabwe people and other African peoples, the commentary observes.

Flaying the Smith racist clique's noisy clamour about the so-called "majority rule of black people," the commentary terms this a deceptive and conspiratorial trick to stifle the struggle of the Zimbabwe people demanding an end to the white racist rule in Rhodesia.

Noting that the Smith clique along with the Vorster clique are the main culprit constantly disturbing the peace and security of southern Africa, the commentary declares: The machination of the Smith racist clique against the neighbouring countries is bound to go busted.

Transkei: False Independence

Rodong Sinmun Nov. 4 in a commentary brands the Transkei "independence" farce staged by the South African racist clique as a political intrigue to prop up the racist regime. This is a "developed form" of the diabolical apartheid; it is no more than a scheme to veil the apartheid and thus perpetuate the white minority rule, declares the commentary.

Noting that by "granting independence" to Transkei the South African racist clique seeks a crafty and vicious aim, the commentary says: The "independence" of Transkei is a product of the aggressive "divide and rule" doctrine of the imperialists and the colonialists.

Laying bare the ulterior motive of the Transkei "independence" farce the commentary continues:

This is an insult to the right to political self-determination of the South African people who are fighting to win back human dignity and freedom and national rights, another virulent challenge to them and a swindle which can be practised only by such wicked racists as Vorster. This is, at the same time, a mockery of the African people who are endeavouring to build an independent and peaceful Africa without imperialism and colonialism and without racial discrimination and apartheid and of the world people who love justice and peace.

The South African racist clique's Transkei "independence" farce is intended to shore up its ruling foundation crumbling beyond control in face of the fatal blows dealt by the people at home and abroad.

The commentary continues:

The South African racist clique's clamour about "independence" to the "self-administration districts" of black people is nothing but a deceptive trick to "disperse" South African people "according to tribes through territorial barriers" to sow discord and antagonism between them and weaken the anti-racist fighting forces. This is, at the same time, a fraud intended to win international "recognition" of "independent self-administration districts" of black people and thereby get rid of their international isolation.

It is crystal clear that the Vorster clique steeped in racism to the marrow of their bones would not grant genuine independence to the "self-administration districts" of black people.

Transkei's "independence" is a sham in the truest sense of the term.

With no poor deceptive farce can the South African racist clique extricate itself from an abyss of ruin, declares the commentary.

No matter what trick the U.S. imperialists and the Vorster clique may employ, they cannot arrest the struggle of the South African people for liberation and independence and national dignity, nor can they save the racist regime, stresses the commentary in conclusion.

22nd Anniv. of Algerian Revolution

Rodong Sinmun Nov. 1 in an article dedicated to the 22nd anniversary of the start of revolution in Algeria extends warmest felicitations to the Algerian people.

Noting that the road traversed by the Algerian people over the past 22 years is a road of the glorious struggle and proud victory, the article says:

The start of revolution in Algeria and its victory were an epochal event which signified a new stage in the struggle of the Algerian people for freedom and liberation and the courageous struggle of the Algerian people was an inspiring banner of the national liberation struggle on the African Continent.

The heroic Algerian people under the correct guidance of Preisdent Houari Boumedienne, their outstanding leader, are registering great successes in the struggle to build a modern and developed new Algeria by dynamically pushing ahead with the industrial, agrarian and cultural revolutions under the uplifted banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

The Algerian people are now waging a vigorous struggle to build a new society along the road indicated at the National Charter.

The Algerian Government has positively supported the liberation struggle of the oppressed nations on the international arena and energetically struggled to promote the anti-imperialist common cause of the countries of new-emerging forces.

Saying that the Korean people sincerely rejoice as over their own over all the successes of the Algerian people in the building of a new society and warmly hail them, the article notes:

The relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation sealed between the two peoples are strengthening and developing day by day through the struggle for achieving the common goal and ideal.

Especially, the state visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic last year along with the visit of Houari Boumedienne, President of the Council of Revolution, to our country in 1974 signified an epochal milestone in bringing into fuller bloom the friendly and cooperative relations formed between Korea and Algeria.

The Government and people of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic have always actively supported and encouraged the just struggle of our people to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country on the international scene. This is a great encouragement to the just cause of our people.

The article stresses:

The Korean people firmly believe that the excellent relations between the two countries will be further consolidated and developed in all fields in the future.

The Korean people heartily wish the Algerian people greater successes in the future struggle for the independent development of the country and for the building of socialism. (KCNA)

Seoul Battery Fired on NWA Plane; Over 20 Wounded

The Pak Jung Hi clique of military gangsters madly fired shells at the U.S. passenger plane flying above Seoul on the evening of October 14, forcing a large number of passers-by on their way home to "take shelter." According to a report from Seoul, 21 people were wounded heavily or lightly in this confusion.

Among them 8 are reportedly in a critical condition.

As reported, that day the puppet military gangsters frantically fired at the passenger plane, seized with fear when it flew into the sky above "Chongwadae," the den of traitor Pak Jung Hi.

Glimpse of South Korea

* The south Korean peasants are now strongly rejecting the predatory scheme of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to plunder the peasants of even the negligible amount of grain they have harvested due to a crop failure this year, under the name of "purchase," according to a report from Seoul.

Peasants in North Kyongsang Province boycotted the "purchase" farce as of November 5, declaring that it is a crime of murder to force the hunger-stricken peasants to sell 1.3 million som of grain (one som is 150kg) at a low price less than the production cost by the end of this year.

Meanwhile, peasants in North Cholla Province also boycotted the forcible grain "purchase."

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique running hogwild to provoke a war against the north are contemplating to loot from the peasants 7 million som of grain or one million som greater than last year's under the name of "purchase" despite the crop failure this year.

Crops still left in the fields unharvested are suffering great damages from a severe frost in the south Korean countryside visited by a very bad harvest again this year.

* It was reported from Seoul that crops in more than 7,740 hectares in Kyonggi Province, South Chungchong Province, South Kyongsang Province and South Korean Kangwon Province are completely damaged by a severe frost these days.

Owing to the anti-popular crimes of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique the crops which the south Korean peasants cultivated by the sweat of their brow were badly damaged by a long spell of drought, big flood and harmful insects again this year. What is worse, the negligible amount of the crops left unharmed suffered such severe frost damages.

* It was reported from Seoul that fishing boats were either wrecked or overturned in the waters off Mukho, South Korean Kangwon Province, and its adjacent waters recently, claiming a heavy toll of fishermen.

Even according to extremely dwarfed data released by the puppet police headquarters, 35 fishing boats with over 600 fishermen on board met with disasters in the sea in the recent few days ending November 3.

* It was reported from Seoul that public service charges and commodity prices are skyrocketing in south Korea these days.

In keeping with the 15 per cent raise of the electric charge on an average by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique from November 1, the comprador capitalists are contemplating to jerk up the prices of aluminium ware 40 per cent, carbide 35-44 per cent and fertilisers 23 per cent. There is a tendency of an overall jump of commodity prices in south Korea, the report added.

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